By the Indian Empire and the City of Baltimore.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH FROM RUSSIA TO AMERICA. TWO MORE ENGLISH VICTORIES IN INDIA.

A CONSPIRACY IN PERSIA.

Cotton Unchanged-Breadstuffs Lower.

CONSOLS 981.

By the Newfoundland and American Company's Lines, Office

St. John's, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 10-Noon. The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., passed Cape Race on Friday, the 8th inst., at 9 a.m., en route for New-York.

Her news has just reached this place. The City of Baltimore has a large and valuable cargo and one hundred passengers. She will doubtless

reach New-York on Tuesday morning. The steamship Indian Empire, Captain Courtenay, from Galway on the moraing of the 28th ult., passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, arrived off Halifax harbor at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, and entered the harbor at 1 o'clock

on the morning of the 10th. The Indian Empire has 250 passengers. She had a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire

passage.
The R. M. steamship Africa from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was some expectation of a reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, owing to the accumulation of bullion.

The English, papers publish an official synopsis of the treaty with China.

It contains 56 articles. A separate article provides that 2 000 000 tools also shall be paid on account of the

that 2,000,000 taels shall be paid on account of the British losses at Canton, and 2,000,000 taels on account of the expenses of the war.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from

Canton until these sums are paid in full. The main features of the treaty were already known.

The European political intelligence is unimportant.
It is reiterated that Spain is about to proceed vigor-

Ously against Mexico.

The controversy between Prof. Whitehouse and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph continues in the newspapers. The shares of the Company were quoted

newspapers. The shares of the Company were quoted at £315 \(\tilde{x}\) £325.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association recommends that corn, flour and meal be sold by the uniform standard of one hundred pounds weight.

FRANCE

The rumor gained ground that a matrimonial alli-ance was on the tapis between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia. The rumor was strengthened by a report that the Prince is to visit the Court of Turin in

October.

It was stated that the Russian Navigation Company will be authorized to establish a station in Algeria, and to have a depot of coal there. The Company is not bound to confine its operations to the Black Sea. The Paris flour market was dull. Wheat was flat and cheaper.

The French Embassador will leave Paris for China

The French Embassador will leave Paris for China on the 3d of October, with the ratified French treaty. Prince Napoleon had gone to Warsaw to invite the Emperor Alexander to visit Paris.

The Duke of Malakoff is to be married on the return of the Emperor from Chalons.

Havre, Dunkirk, Dieppe, Calais and Boulogne are to be put in a state of defense.

A port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

SPAIN. SPAIN.

The Spanish and French expedition against CochinChina was not expected to commence operations before November.

The Minister of Marine had been to Cadiz to super-

intend the dispatch of troops and ships to Cubs, to act against Mexico, and it appears, from the language of all the ministerial journals, that the Government had resolved to delay no longer in exacting reparation from

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of dis The Back of Plankfort had laised its rate of dis-count to four per cent.

The King of Prussia is not to abdicate, but gives his brother the regency, which the Prince of Prussia accepts. The King can assume his full power, if he recovers his physical and mental health. The Re-gency, meanwhile, is to be uninterrupted.

AUSTRIA. rements between the Government and the

The arrangements between the Government and the Rothschilds, and other French and English capitalists, for the transfer of the Vienna and Trieste and other railway lines, are understood to have been definitively completed on the basis lately described. ITALY.

Letters in regard to the late conspiracy at Naples say that it assumed very formidable proportions, including many high persons in it, and having extensive foreign ramifications. It was discovered by the finding of some papers about the person of a man who had been accidentally drowned.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor had given the order of St. Andrew (the highest) to Prince Gorchakoff, as a mark of satisfaction that two such important treaties had been concluded with China.

The Invalide Russe announces that it is in contemplation to unite Europe with America by a telegraph across the Russian possessions. across the Russian possessions.

The telegraph now extending from St. Petersburg to
Moscow is to be continued to the frontiers of China.

PERSIA.

A conspiracy in Persia against the Prime Minister had failed, and its leaders were beheaded.

INDIA.

Later and important news had been received from

Later and important news had been received as India.

The Gwalier rebels were defeated on the 17th of August; they had 700 killed, while the loss of the British was trifling.

The Fort of Poeurse, after 30 hours' shelling, surrendered to Gen. Napier on the 24th.

A brilliant victory had been gained by 550 police over 4000 rebels.

ver 4,000 rebets.
Three Bengal regiments have been rearmed.
The Punjaub, Bombay and Madras Presidencies

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph to Galway.]

LINDRON, Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The advices from Liverpool are by mail to Monday, September 21 inclusive. The sales of Cotton for the two days, Saturday and Monday, were 14,000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation, and 1,200 for export. The market cleased quiet, but steady at the rates advised per Canada.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was very dull, the sales being of a mere retail description at rates monimally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Provision market was quiet, but prices ruled steady. Lard was dull.

Provision market was quiet, but prices runed seems, was dull.

Liverpool. Phoduce Market,... The Liverpool Produce market was generally quiet, but steady.

Lowbook Markets... In London on Monday afterneon Breadstrurs were dult, and new English Warket was slightly some. Stoak and Correct were firm. The An average business at last quoted rates. Rice guiet.

Lowbook Market Market... Consols closed firm on Monday afternoon at \$19221 for money and 37 13-18-237 15-16 for account.

LONDON, TUESDAY. - Consols 981.

By the City of Baltimore.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET—Liverpool, Sept. 28

Evening—Our Cotton market is quiet and prime are without material change. The sales to-day were 4,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. There are no quotes from of American given.

LIVERFOOL BREADSTOFFS MARKET.—Flour is understood with a very trilling demand. Wheat is in moderate changed, with a very trifling demand. Wheat is in moderate demand a slightly lower rates for the better classes, and a cline of 1/ on the secondary and inferior descriptions. Corn:

Cull and 1) lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is dull and prices nominal. On a further reduction of 2 the market for — is firmer. [The dispatch does not state.]

LAVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The general Pro-

steady. Saltferes quiet but firm. Tallow steady but insctive, on the spot 49.6. Lineard Oil, 32,6232.3. Scirits Tur-renting, 33/2039. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 981

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858. The Indian Empire sailed for New-York at 11 a. m. yesterday. Wind stiff from the north-west, and weather

From Washington.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 11, 1853. Mr. C. W. Bradley of the United States Legation in China has arrived, bringing the treaty. Its provisions agree with the abstract heretofore published. On the meeting of the Court of Claims, in November, more than one hundred decisions in pending cases will be delivered.

Commander Charles Green has been appointed Lighthouse Inspector for Buffalo district.

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of any of the chartered vessels for the Paraguay expedition

being unfit for service as reported. Secretary Cass was to-day detained from his officia duties by severe indisposition.

The new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupation at the commencement of the next Session of Con-

Commodore Shubrick left the city to-day for New-The frigate Sabine is to sail without delay.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

PRIER COOPER, esq., New. York:

Nothing was done with Valentia, either Saturday or

St. John's, N. F., Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

W. Figur. New-York:
Have arrived here, and leave instantly for Trinity
Bay.

C. W. LUNDY, Operator from Valentia.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Beston, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

The Democracy of this city held a mass meeting at Fancuil Hall this evening, filling it to overflowing. Wm. S. McGowan presided. Resolutions were passed sustaining the policy of the Democratic party. Addresses were made by the Hon. E. D. Beach, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Hon. Isaac Davis of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character, and the ratification of the State nominations was carried upanimously.

From Utah.

From URB.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

Leavenworth advices of the 9th state that Col.

Chapman and Lieut. Burns of the Fifth Infantry,

Capt. Newton and Lieut. Beyan of the Engineers, and

Lieut. Villespogel of the Dragoons, had arrived from

The weather was pleasant on the Plains, and the contractors' trains get along well. The Pike's Peak excitement was abating, although numbers of emi-grants continued to arrive at Leavenworth and Kansas City.

Closing up an Insurance Company

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has gone into liquidation for the purpose of closing business, after four years' existence, during which time heavy marine losses have been incurred and promptly paid.

The Suffolk Bank.

Bostos, Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.

The President of the Suffolk Bank has issued a cirular to the effect that the Suffolk Bank no longer
olds itself responsible for the maintenance, as heredice, of the system of redeeming bills of country
anks, but that any bank wishing to continue its busiess with the Suffolk Bank can do so.

Darks, but that any bank wishing to continue its business with the Suffolk Bank can do so.

The famous horses Ploughboy of Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Hiram Drew, Ethan Allen and Columbus, jr., are
entered for the grand Trotting Exhibition to take
place on Wednesday and Friday at the Fair Grounds
in this city.

Connecticut State Fair.

Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society opens to-morrow on the grounds occupied by the Society in 1850. It is now certain that with good weather it will be very successful and surpass all its predecessors. The Fair grounds are 35 acres in extent, and are inclosed. The two main exhibition buildings are each 300 feet long. There are besides two large tents and 1,000 stalls for stock. Every stall is already full and new ones are now being crected.

There are 500 cattle stalls, and they are also already full, and fifty more are being erected. There are 27: entries of horses, 175 entries of sheep, and ewin numbering upward of 400 head. There is also a larg show of agricultural implements, machines and dairy produce. Already the entries are double the numbe show of a short sh are crowded with new comers.

are crowded with new comers.

On Tuesday the Fair will be open to the members, and on Wednesday to the public. It will continue three days. The trial of working oxen and the exhibition of horses will be on Wednesday. There will also be another exhibition of horses and a plowing match on Thursday. The annual address will be delivered by Solon Robinson of New-York, and the report of the

Steam Fire Engine Trial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Oct. 11, 1838.

The steam fire engine Citizen, built by Blake & Button of Waterford, N. Y., had a trial here this evening. It threw five streams through a five-eighth inch nozzle 12i fect; two streams tar ugh a seveneighths inch nozzle 165 feet—both horizontally, and a single stream through one-and-an eighth inch nozzle 101 feet high—the greatest hight ever attained here.

Casualties.

MONTHEAL, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858.

Jas. Gibbs, of the firm of Gibbs & Ross of Quebec and President of the Quebec Bank, died suddenly yes

A man samed Lebrane Carpenter was killed yester-day afternoon in Dorchester street by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES, - Primary elections were held ast evening in all the Wards, in pursuance with orders s-ued by the Tammany Hall General Committee. The Regulars" did not, as a general thing, participate, believing that the Inspectors were against them, and would decide for Tammany, however the vote atood. Opposition tickets, however, were run in most of the lower Wards but, as was anticipated, without much avail, except in the First Ward, where the whole population turned out in front of the voting place, and extemperized an intense excitement. The Tom Byrnes, or Tamuany faction, came out in strong force, but were met by the Enright or Walbridge "boys." Blows were exchanged.

The policemen were called, and after much difficulty

omparative quiet was restored. The result was an need as a complete victory for the opponents of Tammany, and of the Hon, Dan Sickles. In the other wards Tammany had its own way; but the Regulars will, next week, elect delegates of their own to all the conventions, who will, probably, nominate candidates other than those of Tammany Hall.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- Will. S.

ONEDA.—Assembly, HId District, P. C. Costello. Oswago.—Assembly, Ist District, Beman Brockway;

Hd, James J. Colt. NEW-YORK .- Assembly, XVIth District, George Opdyke. Mr. O. came within thirty votes of an elec-

St. LAWRENCE .- Assembly, Ist Dist., Harlow Godard: Hd, Wm. Briggs; Hld, Oscar F. Shepard. For Steriff, Shubael R. Gurley. County Clerk, Mark W. Spaulding. Special County Judge, Harvey D. Smith.

ustice of Sessions, Silas Baldwin. Coroners, Samuel C. Wait, John B. Wilson.
STRUBEN. For Sheriff, George Seymour. County Treasurer, Peter Halsey. Justice of Sessions, J. F. Wood. Superintendent of Poor, Eli Carrington.

Tioga. For Sheriff, John Brown. Assembly, David Earl. Superintendent of Poor, Robert Curtiss. Justice of Sessions, Augustus T. Garry. duce market is quiet. Rice is dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Sept. 28—Evening.—
COTTON—No sales reported, but market firm. Scoak machine dead Correct steady. Tea—Congon, 102 1014. Rice sembly, Oabern E. Bump. Superintendent of Poor.

Cornelius Mersercau. Justice of Sessions, Nathaniel W. Eastman.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. ALBANY Co .- (Hard) Cocgress, John H. Reynolds: Thomas W. Van Alsyne, Sheriff; Abraham Fitch,

Clerk: John Colpisin, Justice. XVth Dist .- On the 6th, W. T. Odell of Saratoga was nominated for Congres XVIIIth Dist .- The Hon. Charles Goodyear of

Schobaire was nominated on Saturday. -A special election held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a few days since, for Supervisors, resulted in a clear Republican majority of 100, securing the Board for the next year.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY. Dispatch to Th

Morristown, Oct. 11 .- The IVth District Demo cratic Congressional Convention met this morning. J. F. Edsall of Sussex presided. Mr. Hulyer was renominated by acclamation. He accepted the nomination in a brief speech. Col. Robert Hamilton spoke, denouncing Judge Ryerson, charging him with selfish purposes, a dishonorable politician and traitor to his party. J. Rogers of Sussex and Mr. Gihon of The Paterson Democrat also spoke. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Administration policy, and the

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Philadelphia North American says the trouble among the Republicans about the Congressional and Senatorial nominations in Erie and Crawford Counties, Pa., has at length been satisfac torily adjusted by the voluntary withdrawal of Gen. Dick as a candidate for renomination to Congress, and the amicable arrangement of Elijah Babbit of Erie for Congress, and D. A. Finney of Crawford for

Senator. THE HORSE TOM CORWIN RIDES .- At a public meeting in Cincinnati, on Thursday last, Tom Corwin made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"I think I could convince every impartial man that the horse of Popular Sovereignty was a dead horse—blewn to atoms by Democratic guns. And as for that wind-broken, spavined pony, the Wilmet Proviso, he was sired by Thomas Jefferson himself, and it's the horse I mean to ride while there's a hair in his tail." [Laughter and cheers.]

FROM PHILADELPHIA. THE NAVY-YARD PROSTITUTION-THE FOREIGN

VOTE-PIPES FOR THE LAST TIME. From Our Own Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1858.

There has been a large amount of pleasantry set afloat in the newspapers touching the doings in our Navy Yard to coerce the reelection of Tom Florence. Beside this published pleasantry, there is a world of funny stories told, from mouth to mouth, as to what is going on within the walls of that political lazar-house. But the principle at stake is too serious to be passed over with mere joculariity. It is here as notorious as the sun at noonday, that this great national establishment has long been, and is now wholly devoted to the purpose of forcing on the people a candidate for Congress whose sole recommendation is that he is the pet tool of the President. The hand of the latter is everywhere visible in the contest. The Administration lends the whole power of the Treasury to buy votes for Florence, and as election day approaches, the shameless prostitution of public money to this end becomes more openly apparent. It is believed that near 2,000 men are now employed in the Navy Yard, when the number that ought to be there should not exceed 1,000. Hundreds of these men should not exceed 1,000. Hundreds of these men actually do nothing more than answer to their names at roll call, after which they she out at the gates, lounge along the wharves, or conceal them-selves about the sheds, that their idleness may not be noticed by strangers. Others are put to work that is of no earthly value when done—such as moving immense timbers from one part of the yard to another, and the next day putting them back again. A friend told me that he thus saw sixty men heaving at a single log. He watched them for an hour, and they did not move it two feet in that time. On another occasion he counted forty men gathering another occasion he counted lorty men gathering chips, all at \$1 50 to \$2 50 per day. You would be astonished to see how laborers swarm in every part of the premises. All these men are the paid cohorts of the Administration, kept here until election day at Government expense, for the sole purpose of buying their votes for Florence. This information and account the Transpare less than pose of buying their votes for Florence. This infamous system cannot cost the Treasury less than \$1,500 a day. Beside this, it is known that heavy taxes have been levied on every office-holder here and at Washington to buy Florence through. Other districts are comparatively neglected, and the whole pressure applied to this. Perhaps more money will be spent on this occasion than on any former contest. It is a clear struggle of the Government to override the people. It presents an alarming evidence of the base uses to which a coropt Administration may apply its Heretofore such efforts have been conducted with some regard to public opinion—some show of se-cresy—as if an exposure would shock the sensibilities of the honest masses. But now all is shame lessly open to every one who has eyes to see. Our confident belief is, that in spite of this vast official pressure, the First District will to-morrow cast such a vote as will repudiate both the Government

and its nominee.

The scoring meted out to Florence in this canvass is tremendous. At a Nebinger meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. E. G. Webb, an old crony of Florence, fairly flayed him alive. He remembered him as a boy too intolerably lazy to learn a trade, and when somebody, out of charity, taught him to iron a hat, he forthwith astonished all who knew him by advertising himself a "prac-tical hatter." He said no such "perfect impostor" tical hatter." He said no such "perfect impostor" could be found in the whole Union, and that after all that has been said about the two sloops-of-war, Merrick & Co., whose shop is in his District, got the contract for building the engines because their bid was \$40,000 less than all other bidders, and not because of any influence that he could exert. He pronounced him "a bankrupt in morals and credit," and "the president of two swindling appears," one a Loan Company and the other an concerns," one a Loan Company and the other an Insurance Company, "He dare not acknowledge "himself an honest man and face his creditors." And this is Buchanan's chosen humbug in Phila-

delphia!

As you read this letter our election will be going on. The polls close at 8 o'clock, and there will be an intense excitement to learn the result. The past week has foreshadowed that new repetitions of old frands will be practiced by the Democracy.

Some districts have been extensively colonized for Some districts have been extensively colonized for the occasion—that is, numbers of men who reside in districts where the Democrats have no prospect of succeeding, have been brought into doubtful ones, such as Florence's, and there domiciled so as to be qualified as voters. They east their votes here, and then return to their first residence and vote a second time. It is the deep misfortune of our foreign population that they lend themselves so readily to the corrupt Democracy for purposes so base. But they do so most extensively, whether naturalized or not. To this facility for political prostitution may be attributed much of the hostile organization of Nativism. The foreign influence aimost predominated in the primary meetings of both parties, and was purchased with obsequious deference by the Democrats. Though checked among us for a time, it is cultivated as assiduously among us for a time, it is currently for which the as ever. Yet the great principle for which the Natives contended, the purification of the ballot-box in some effectual way, has forced a recognition of its necessity from all opposing parties. How it is to be accomplished, may be left to better heads than mine; but if it were now happily in force, it would save Philadelphia from a multitude of demoralizing exhibitions that will certainly be withessed to-morrow.

The contract for the Scotch water pipes has been

forfeited because they were not delivered on the 1st inst. But did you not notice how promptly the forfeiture was announced just before our election The Union confesses that "this matter has "been a sore trouble to some of our friends in "Pennsylvania," yet Mr. Buchanan's organ here, The Penusylvania, impudently asserts that "a con"spiracy of the ironussters has prevented the contractor from filling his engagement to deliver the

"thirty-inch cipes by the first of October." But this is wholly untrue. My intimate acquaintance with iron and iron men enables me to contradict the allegation. The prompt forfeiture of the contract is unquestionably due to the able manner in which the whole affair was held up to the public indignation by the press. Its power on this occa-sion has been as effectual as it was in preventing the subjugation of Kansas. THE TRIMUNE has done its full share of good. Its strong delignerations have been reproduced throughout the Penn-sylvania press, and sympathizing echoes have everywhere been heard. It has indeed been "a sore" trouble to some of our friends" there, to be now aggravated by the new trouble among the harpies by whom the plunder was to be divided. Had not this contract been so ably exposed by the press, it would have been quietly completed, notwithstand-ing the non-delivery at the appointed time. The complete breaking up which these vigorous blows have caused should encourage us to perseverance, by convincing us that though the country is sick unto dast, with its rotten government, yet all is not death with its rotten government, yet all is not lost. Let the harpies put this into their pipes and smoke it. It is now announced that the contract has been awarded to a concern at Easton. The Administration, conscious of the blunder made in giving it to foreigners, has departed from all former usage in publicly proclaiming it to be forfeited, and now it has hastened to make additional proclamation that a Pennsylvania foundry has received the election! It has on this occasion made President crawl on all fours. The next stroke will turn him flat on his back, a mere groveler on the earth and a gazer at the sky.

WHO FATHERED THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY

Mr. Fredk. N. Gisborne publishes in The St. John's Ledger of the 28th ult. a card in reply to that of Cyrus W. Field, and the other Directors of the " N. Y., N. "F. and London Telegraph Company," respecting his claims and those of Mr. Horace B. Tebbetts to the paternity of the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Gisborne commences his recital of facts at the point of his first visit to the Lower Provinces in 1847-8, as representative of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association. The line having been completed in 1849, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Nova Scotia portion. In 1850 he laid a plan before the Goverement Con missioners for running a submarine line from Cape Race to Cape Ray, flying carrier pigeons and running boats across the straits of Northumber-land to Cape Breton, and thence by overland lines to New-York-pigeons and boats to be required only until such time as the experiments, then making in England with submarine cables, should "warrant a similar attempt between Cape Ray and Cape Breton." The Newfoundland Legislature voted a sufficient sum to cover the expense of a survey between St. John's and Cape Ray and offered the charge of the expedition to Mr. Gisborne, who resigned his appointment, and on December 4, 1851, accomplished the survey "through 350 miles of woods and wilderness.

Leaving the matter in the hands of officials at St. John's, Mr. Gisborne visited the United States for the first time, arriving in New-York in February, 1852. There he met Mr. Horace B. Tebbetts, who was then working for the proposed line of New-York and Galway steamers.

He offered me \$20,000, the Chief Engineership of the work at a salary of \$10,000, and a large boaus of steek, if I would return to St. John's, procure a charter, and then allow him to introduce it before the public. This

then allow him to introduce it before the public. This offer being liberal, I accepted it.

"I then, at my own expense, returned to Newfoundland, and the Legislature granted an exclusive sharter, with many valuable privileges attached, to 'Frederic' Newton Gieberne and associates.' This charter I placed in the hands of Mr. Tebbetts, who speedily succeeded in raising sufficient funds wherewith to commence operations. At this time we freely discussed the Atlantic Telegraph, and when, a few weeks later, I left New-York for London, I carried with me letters of introduction from one of the Nova-Sectia Commission. I left New-1 of K for London, I carried with the detection of introduction from one of the Nova-Scotia Commissioners to John W. Brett, esq., the inventor of submarine cables. That Mr. Brett and myself thoroughly understood each other in reference to the Atlantic line, his annexed letters to myself during the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 smply testify, and need no further com-

ment from my pen."

In one of the subjoined letters, dated July 12, 1852, Mr. Brett speaks to Mr. Gisborne of "your plan" of uniting the Colonies with the mother country; in another undeted reference is made to the capital required and the means of raising it; in a unru, oury o, 1853, Mr. Gisborne is advised to secure an exclusive privilege for the enterprise in their joint names; in a ourth, April 21, 1854, it is suggested that the line be carried into operation as "Brett and Gisborne's Atlan-

tic Telegraph." Why was not the scheme published to the world in

"Because I was looked upon as a wild visionary by my friends, and pronounced a fool by my relatives for resigning a lucrative Government appointment in favor of such a laborious speculation as the Newfound-land connection. Now had I coupled it at that time time with an Atlantic line, all confidence in the prior regelet this would have been destroyed and the prior undertaking would have been destroyed, and my object defeated; my reply, therefore, to Mr. Brott was invariably, 'Let us await the completion of the New-foundland line, and then I will enter fully upon the greater undertaking.'

Mr. Gisborne goes on to state that in 1852 he laid the first subression of the laid.

"the first submarine cable in American waters," between Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick, "for the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company." But his drafts upon the Company were protested, sacrificed all his property, and was arrested for debt, and his young wife died suddenly. He was released from bail on giving his word that he would undertake the formation of a new company, and have all claims paid. In June, 1854, he went to New-York.

paid. In June, 1854, he went to New-York.

"Soon after my arrival I was introduced to the late Chandler White, esq., and then to Cyrus W. Field. Among other documents, I submitted to them all Mr. Brett's correspondence, including one letter in which Mr. Brett proposed to purchase the insolvent Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company's affairs for £10,000 sterling, 'as a nucleus for the Atlantic Telegraph. Four Newfoundland gentiemen, one of them being the largest creditor against the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, were awaiting my return at the Astor House after my interview with Mr. Field, and are now prepared, if necessary, to make

return at the Astor House after my interview with Mr. Field, and are now prepared, if necessary, to make affidavit that my first words on entering the saloon, with Brett's letters in my hand, were: Gentlemen, my mind is easy, as Mr. Field fully entertains the idea of the Atlantic Telegraph in connection with the Newfoundland line; or words to like effect.

"Mr. Field then associated with nim Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Prof. Morse, and agreed that if I would accompany himself and others to Newfoundland and assist in procuring the repeal of my Newfoundland charter and the passing of a new and more extended one, they would assume the Company's debts, their due to myself included. I agreed, and with Cyrus W. Field, Chandler White and David D. Field proceeded to Newfoundland. The Legislature then passed the actentitled the 'New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, granting exclusive and extended legraph Company, granting exclusive and extended vileges to Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Id, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Fred-Newton Circum.

Mr. Gisborne was then appointed Chief Engineer, salary \$5,000, but finding "his plans disregarded," resigned, agreeing, however, to mark out the line between Cape Race and Cape Ray. Mr. Matthew Field, Cyros W.'s brother, succeeded him and was succeeded by a Mr. Charles B. Ellis. In the Spring of 1856, Mr. Gisborne was reappointed Chief Engineer at a salary of \$8,000, and with a bonus of \$1,000 if I completed the line during September. I did so by 6th October, and received in cash and stock \$9,000." Mr. Gisborne aids that he considers Mr. Cyrus W.

the original six as if mentioned in the charter? He was simply the well feed counsel to the Company.

"I was the sixth.

Had I been an American no just honors would have been denied me, or I could long ere this have pleaded my cause in person before the foremost man in all the laid; but I am an Englishman, and although three Colonial Office, must abide their time."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY LEAD-MINING. -The Atlantic Telegraph Company have found something more profitable than their cable to work, in the lead mines of Newfoundland. A correspondent of The Evering Post writes that they have 150 men employed mining lead on their lands, and that several

ployed mining lead on their lands, and that several shiploads have come to New-York.

The Cuban Telegraph.—The Tallahasse Floridian and Journal, Oct. 2, says: The long-contemplated line of telegraph from Havana via Key West, St. Mark's, and Tallahassee to Macon, Georgia, we are happy to announce, will soon be constructed. Mr. Samuel A. Kennedy, of New-York, is now in this place, making arrangements for an immediate commencement of the work. That portion extending from St. Mark's to Havana will trace the Florida coast in the form of a marine cable. Tallahassee will thus be put in telegraphic communication with all the Atlantic and Western cities, and with the important city of Havana, and, at a time not distant, with Central America. This grand enterprise has received every encouragement from the civil authorities of this State and the island of Cuba.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The following list of persons desirous of giving lectures for the ensuing season is as complete as we are at present able to make it. It embraces the names of many who are only known to us by report:

ALGER, the Rev. WM. P., Boston, Mass. ALCOTT, Dr. WILLIAM A., Auberndale, Mass. ALCOTT, A. BRONSON, Walpole, N. H. ANDERSON, T. D., RONDERY, Mass.
ANTHONY, SUSAN B., Rochester, N. Y.
Bacon, George B., New-Haven, Conn. BEECHER, the Rev. HENRY WARD, Brooklyn, N. T. BEECHER, the Rev. CHARLES, Galesburg, III. BEECHER, the Rev. THOMAS K., Elmira, N. Y. Bellows, the Rev. Henry W., D. D., New-York City BLACKWELL, the Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, New York. BROWN, BROWNLEE, Newburgh, N. Y. BENJAMIN, PARK, New-York City. BROWN, Prof. WM. SYMINGTON, BOSTON, MASS. BROWN, WM, W., Boston.
BALCH, the Rev. WILLIAM S., Lodlow, Vt. BURLEIGH, C. C., Plainfield, Conn. BURLEIGH, WILLIAM H., Albany, N. Y. BUCHANA, Dr. J. R., Cincinnati, O.
BOUTWELL, the Hon. GEORGE S., Groton, Mass.
BIENEY, WILLIAM, Cincinnati, O.
BLODGET, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Pa.
BUNGAY, GEORGE W., Illon, Herkimer County, N. Y. BURCHARD, the Rev. J., Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y. BOOTH, HINRY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. CHAPIN, the Rev. E. H., New-York City. COOK, CLARENCE, Newburgh, N. Y. COGGESHALL W. T., Cincinnati, O. CURTIS, GEORGE W., New-York City. CLARK, BENJAMIN C., Boston, Mass. CLAPP, WILLIAM W., Jr., Boston, Mass. CUSHING, the Hon. CALES, Newburyport, Mass. CUTTING, the Rev. S. C., Rochester, N. Y. CHESTER, ASSOS G., Syracuse, N. Y.

Cox, S. Hasson, D. D., Attica, N. Dalt, Mrs. C. H., Beston. DOANE, the Rev. HIRAM, Norwich, N. Y. DOEGLASS, FREDERICK, Rochester, N. Y. DIN, WILLIAM G., Boston, Mass. DE CORDOVA, R. J., New-York. DEMING, HENRY C., Hartford, Coun. DEMING, HENRY C., Hartford, Coun.
DEWEY, the Rev. ORVILLE, Sheffield, Mass.
DEXTER, the Rev. Henry M., Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, the Rev. C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
ELDER, Dr. WILLIAM, Philadelphia, Penn.
EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, Concord, Mass.
ENGLISH, THOMAS DUNN, New York City.
ELLIOTT, C. W., care of C. Scribner, New-York City.
EWING, W. PINNEY, Elkton, Md.
ENGLISH, MERCHANDER, C. B., Jersey City, N. J. EWING, W. PINNEY, EIROB, MG. FROTHINGHAM, the Rev. O. B., Jersey City, N. J. FARNHAM, Mrs. ELIZA W., New-York City. FLETCHER, the Rev. J. C., Newburyport, Mass. FOWLER, Prof. John W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Fowler, Prof. Herry, Rochester, N. Y. FERNALD, WOODBURY M., Boston, Mass. FONTANA, Sig. G. B., Boston, Mass. GODDARD, WILLIAM, Cincinnati, Ohio. GODWIN, PARKE, Roelyn, L. I. GILES, the Rev. HENRY, Bucksport, Maine. GANNETT, the Rev. EZRA S., D. D., Boston, Mass. GILMAN, ARTHUR, Boston, Mass. GARRISON, WM. LLOYD, Boston, Mass. Heywoon F. H. Habbarriston, Mass. HOPKINS, the Rt. Rev. Bishop John H., Burlington, Vt. HOLLAND, Dr. WILLIAM, Springfield, Mass. HOSMER, WILLIAM H. C., Lewiston, N. Y. HITCHCOCK, Prof. EDWARD, Amherst, Mass. HOPKINS, the Rev. Pres't Mark, Williamstown, Mass. HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, BOSTON, Mass HASKELL, DANIEL N., Boston, Mass. HOLLAND, the Rev. F. W., East Cambridge, Mass. HEDGE, the Rev. F. H., D. D., Brookline, Mass. HENSHAW, J. SYDNEY, Utica, N. Y.

LORING, JAMES S., Boston, Mass Lyon, the Hen. Cat.es, Lyonsdale, Lewis Co., N. Y. Mayo, the Rev. A. D., Albany, N. Y. MAY, the Rev. SAMUEL J., Syracuse, N. Y. MARRIE, M. M., Boston, Mass. MONTI, Prof. LUIGI, Boston, Mass. MONTH, Prof. LUIA, Boston, Mass.
MANN, Pros't Horace, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
MITCHELL, DONALD G., New-Haven, Conn.
NEAL, the Rev. ROLLIN H., D. D., Boston, Mass. NEAL, JOHN, Portland, Maine, NORTH, EDWARD (Prof. Ham. Col.), Clinton, N. Y. NOVES, Dr. JOHN O., New-York City. OSGOOD, the Rev. SAMUEL S., New-York City. PARKER, the Rev. THEODORE, BOSTON, MASS PIERPONT, the Rev. JOHN, Medford, Mass. PHILLIPS, GEORGE S., BOSTON, Mass. PRILLIPS, WEXDELL, Boston, Mass, PARKER, EDWARD G., Jr., Buston, Mass PEARODY, the Rev. Dr. A. P., Portsmouth, N. R. PILLSBURY, PARKER, Concord, N. H. POWELL, A. M., Ghent, N. Y. QUINCY, JOSIAN, jr., Boston, Mass. REYNOLDS, the Rev. E. W., Buffalo, N. Y. ROCK, Dr. J. S. (colored), Boston, Mass. Rose, Mrs. ERNESTINE L., New-York City. SANFORD, the Hon. MITCHELL, Hudson, N. Y. SHERB, EMANUEL V., BOSTON, Mass. SMITH, Dr. J. V. C., Boston, Mass. SMITH, ELIZABETH OAKES, New-York City. STARK, WILLIAM, Manchester, N. H. SAXE, JOHN G., Burlington, Vt. SEELVE, J. H., Schenectady, N. Y. SOLGER, Dr. R., Boston, Mass. SUMBER, GEORGE, Boeton, Mass. STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY, Seneca Falls, N. Y. STONE, the Rev. A. L., Boston, Mass. STONE, the Rev. THOMAS T., Bolton, Mass. STONE, LUCY, Orange, N. J.
SHILLABER, B. P. (Mrs. Partington), Boston, Mass. SHACKFORD, the Rev. CHARLES C., Lynn, Mass. TAYLOR, BAYARD, New-York.
THOMPSON, the Hop. John, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HUNT, the Hon. WASHINGTON, Lockport, N. Y. KING, the Rev. T. STARR, Boston, Mass.

KNEELAND, Dr. SAMUEL, jr., Boston, MASS.

THOMPSON, the Rev. JOSEPH P., D. D., New-York City. TISPANY, OSMOND, Springbeld, Mass. THOMPSON, JOHN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. THOMPSON, JOHN, Poughkeepele, N. Y.
THORRAU, HENRY D., Concord, Mass.
Todo, the Rev. Johns, D. D., Pittsfield, Mass.
THOMPSON, the Rev. James W., D. D., Salem, Mass.
TILTON, WARREN, BOSTON, Mass.
UNDON, the Rev. D. F. FRANCIS, New-York City.
VAN BENTHUYSEN, H. B., Oramel, N. Y.,
VAN SANTYORD, C., D. D., Greenwich, N. Y.
WINTEN, WILLIAM, Combilifierport, Mass. WINDER, WILLIAM Cambridgeport, Mass.
WINDER, WILLIAM Cambridgeport, Mass.
WILLARD, the Rev. John B., Still River, Mass.
WILDER, GEORGE D., Brookline, Mass.
WALKER, the Rev. Jason F., Glenn's Falls, F., T. WAINWRIGHT, J. HOWARD, New-York City. WHIPPLE, EDWIS P., Boston, Mass. WARDNER, the Rev. N., Plainfield, N. J. YOUMANS EDWARD L. New-York City. YOUMANS, ELIZA, Saratoga Springs.

Goes quietly off by himself, makes terms with my own triend, Brett, and places me aside. Not content with this, he put als veto upon my offer of services to the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me the trinds of my friends and country men by making in the makes of my friends and country men by making to the makes of my friends and country men the figure than the makes of the strength of their countries, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of their callation is, that a peak of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the result of the Smoky Moustain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), and the Tennessee line, is soona tourises, (N. C.), an

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS.

THIRD MEETING Several meetings of the Crystal Palace exhibitors were held yesterday, but the most important (if any importance was to be attached to them) were at 3 and

At the meeting of the Committee at 3 o'clock, letters

At the meeting of the Committee at 3 o'clock, letters were received from various parties offering their store-houses, warehouses, &c., for the proposed exhibition, Mr. John S. Riker, who, although a mere private in the ranks, is really worthy to be commander-inchief, announced a meeting for this evening, to be held at the Cooper Institute, which, he said, was given free of charge by Mr. Cooper himself.

Mr. Charles announced that Messrs, Haughwout, John N. Green, James Phalon, and other influential gentlemen, would give their countenance to the new movement.

movement.

Mr. RICKER, who had previously been appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Charlick, reported the result of his mission. He said that Mr. Charlick was faverable to the proposed fair, and while that gentleman knew that the run of cars to the exhibition ought to benefit the road, he still offered his money to assist in getting up a fair in any part of the city the gentlemen of the new organization might choose. (Applause.)

plause...
After various suggestions, &c., by different parties,
the regular meeting was organized in another part of
the Murray Hill House, with Mr. J. A. Parck in the

the murray that House, with Mr. J. A. Prick in the chair.

The Secretary was requested to read the minutes of last meeting. He said he would rather say a few words before he commenced to read. There was a report in a certain paper which was not fair. He alluded to a resolution which, on a previous occasion, he had the honer to offer, and The TRIBUX had made fun of it. This report stated that he had given a report of a reporter as a resolution. Now the man beside him, from whom he got that report a reporter), knew different, for he got it from him and—

A Voice—This is entirely out of order.

A VOICE-This is entirely out of order.
The SECRETARY-Well, then, I will sit down, but I thick this ought to be noticed. It is an unfair

report.

A Voice-Read the minutes.

The Secretary then read the minutes, which were

Mr. RIKER then reported that the Cooper Institute had been offered free of charge for a meeting of ex-hibiters on Monday; also, that several influential mea in the city had promised them assistance, therefore they might "go ahead, because they were right like Davy Crockett. Let them strike from their lexicon the word fail.

the word fail.

A Voice—Aye, and "inexpdient" too; make that amendment. He would accept the amendment, as it was all the same. [A laugh.]

Dr. Kinne made a very witty speech, and wound up

was an the same. A long of the control of the contr

FATHER MATHEW'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of the birthday of Theobald Mathew The anniversary of the birthday of Theobald Mathew the illustrious apostle of temperance, was celebrated last evening, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, by the temperance benefit Society bearing his name. About 1,000 persons were present, most of whom wore the badge of total abstinence. The stage was draped with the American and Irish flags, and Manahan's Band enlivened the occasion with some appropriate airs. On the platform were the ex-President and officers of the Society. Mr. Gro. Fleming, President, occupied the chair. In opening the meeting he stated that the Father Mathew Temperance Benefit Society than was established seven years ago, since which more

that the Father Mathew Temperance Benefit Society
than was established seven years ago, since which more
15,000 persons had been induced to sign the pledge.
The Society now numbered 250 members, and possessed
a fund of \$1,000 in bank. [Cheers.]
Mr. Willson ex-President of the Society, and Prof.
Brower sang some capitat Temperance songs, which
set the audience in the best humor.
Mr. Robert M. Poer, one of the founders of the
Society, addressed the meeting. He was received
with much cheering. The Society, he said, grew out of
a very small matter. When Barclay & Porkins's
brewers thrashed Haynau, the woman-whipper of

with much cheering. The Society, he said, grew out of a very small matter. When Barclay & Porkins's brewers thrashed Haynau, the woman-whipper of Hungary, Kossuth drank their health in a glass of porter in the streets of London, before twenty thousand people. Soon after Kossuth came over here, and Messrs. Havens and Buckman, of the East River Temperance Society, got up a resolution welcoming the Barchester opposed, which resulted in Tim McCarthy and himself seceding from that Society on principle, Tim and he subsequently got up the Father Mathew Society. The audience could judge how beneficial it had been in its results. [Cheers.] Mr. Poer stated the principles of the Society. It only required its members to be abstainers from intoxicating drinks. People of every nation, color and faith belonged to it; its members to be abstainers from lutoxicating drinks. People of every nation, color and faith belonged to it; and be believed that, if it continued to increase as it had of late, its muster roll would seen sclipse the tail of the comet in length. That the Society might continue to prosper was his devout and earnest prayer, [Cheers.]

The singers before mentioned sang several funny songs, illustrative of the folly of intemperance, that kept the audience in a roar.

songs, illustrative of the folly of intemperance, that kept the audience in a roar.

Mr. Walform spoke to "the memory of Father Mathew," reciting his wonderful influence over the masses of Ireland, in the cause to which he devoted himself. He described, from personal observation, the persuasive elequence of the man, who could move thousands to langhter or tears at will, and who won thousands to temperance amost every day of his life. The speaker urged that all should try to do like him-leave the world better than they found it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Grant, President of the St. James a Temperance Society, said his Society numbered 250 members. He would challenge any similar body of mechanics and laborers, not temperance men, to show such comfortable houses, respectable bank accounts, and well-clad children, as the members of St. James's-Society could. He went on to recite the benefits accruing from habits of temperance, and related some interesting anecdotes of the man whose birthday they had met to celebrate.

Dr. SNODGRASS and others entertained the meeting further with songs and speeches. The Doctor presented the Society with a framed autograph letter of

Dr. SNODGRASS and others entertained the meeting further with songs and speeches. The Doctor presented the Society with a framed autograph letter of Father Mathew. After the meeting, the company adjourned to the ball-room up stairs, where the festivities wound up with a grand ball and supper.

THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE THE FOUR GREAT BODIES.

M. De Cordova delivered his second lecture last evening at Clinton Hall, to a very large audience. He remarked that he did not use the word body in its colremarked that he did not use the word body in its collective sense; but the bodies of which he intended to speak are four brothers of one family. The first, "Anybody;" the second, "Everybody;" the third, "Somebody;" the fourth, "Nobody." Though they may be tyrants, yet they have their good points. Anybody is the most harmless; but a reliable person to catch up an argument. Everybody is a much more important personage, whose particular forte is slander; no character is blasted but Everybody is the rascal who does it. Everybody sees the most marvelous sights; what Everybody sees the most marvelous sights; what Everybody sees must be so. His example is followed by all persons. Somebody is a very mythical personage; no one has seen him, though he does exist. He is a bad poet, a poor writer, a miserable liar, and an outrageous thief. Yet, in some senses, he is the opposite of these qualifications, for he is sometimes wealthy and learned. The east is Nobody, who is sometimes a miscrable humbug and at other times a perfect aristocrat. When some Fithavenne millionaire of great moneyed institution "caves in, Nobody knows all about it, he knows where the money is, and he receives all the deposits. He knows the private secrets of the most respectable families. But, to turn to she other side of the account: Everybody is very much sindered; and the other three brothers are not so bad, except as they are misrepresented. Everybody is not so wicked as he is said to be. Lawa and prisons are made for the wicked, which shows that and prisons are made for the wicked, which shows that and prisons are made for the wicked, which shows that the wicked cannot be in the majority. Hospitals and charitable institutions abound in every street; the lective sense; but the bodies of which he intended to Everybody is not so wicked as he is said to be. Laws and prisons are made for the wicked, which shows that the wicked cannot be in the majority. Hospitals and charitable institutions abound in every street; the hungry are fed and the naked clothed, and the poor takes care of and assisted in their poverty. Everybody is not dishonest, though the slanderers may say he is supposed to be a rogue till he is discovered to be henest. Everybody does not always recognize true merit, though his brother Nobudy generally does. But when there is famine in Ireland, or fever in the South. Everybody is ready to send aid and assistance. Neither is Everybody degenerating. In letters, sciance, chemistry, and heavy every branch of prestical science, and especially in all mechanical art, the world is advancing. Even chivalry is more rife than in the days of Richard of the ion heart, or the Chevalier Bayard. M. De Cordava was listaned to with eagast attention throughout the whole of his interesting lecture, and closed amid the most hearty applaces.

Arreste, and before new weather the professed

Mr. Gisborne adds that he considers Mr. Cyrus W. Field under the guise of friendship his worst enemy.

"True, he advocated my reappointment as Chief Engineer, because it was sparent to the poorest laborer on the line that my superintendence was vital to its successful completion. When, however, I was working night and day in his interests, spurred on by his promise, 'that so soon as the line was faished, I romise, 'that so soon as the line was faished, I should accompany him to England for the purpose of introducing the Atlantine line to the public,' he goes quietly off hy himself, makes terms with my own friend, Brett, and places me aside. Not content with this, he put his veto upon my offer of sarvices to the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me in the minds of my friends and countrymen by making his Se cretary parade scurrious letters, purporting to be f, om Beston and Halifax. The Hoa. T. L. Clingman, Professor LeConte, of the South Carolina College, and Professor Buckley, of New-York, have recently taken barometrical measurements of various moustain peaks in Haywood and Jackson counties, (N. C.), and the result of their called the peaks in the called the ca

The astronomial formula in Errore and it is created order

given of them in the last the laive

century. Judgles from three data, I do